



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



1961-2011
CELEBRATING OUR LEGACY
FORGING OUR FUTURE

COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE IN DEFENSE OF THE NATION

A Brief History of the Defense Intelligence Agency

Since its creation in 1961, the Defense Intelligence Agency has made vital contributions to U.S. national security efforts. The concept of a Defense Intelligence Agency developed between 1945 and 1961, when several independent boards recommended creating a unified military intelligence agency to address problems in intelligence production and management. Efforts languished until Robert McNamara—Secretary of Defense under President John F. Kennedy—established DIA in the summer of 1961. Soon afterward, on 1 October, DIA became operational as the nation's primary producer of foreign military intelligence.

In its first decade, DIA immediately faced two defining events of the Cold War: The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War. On one hand, decision makers lauded DIA's assistance during the Cuban Missile Crisis, but on the other hand, the Vietnam War exposed managerial shortcomings in the Agency that led to a period of change. In the 1970s, DIA underwent several transformations to improve its intelligence products. Despite declining resources and staffing, a series of energetic Directors strengthened the Agency's managerial role and improved DIA's cooperation within the Department of Defense and in the Intelligence Community. As a result, DIA began having a more substantial impact in major national security issues such as nuclear arms control negotiations, war planning, and intelligence estimation.

As Cold War tensions with the Soviet Union increased dramatically in the early 1980s, DIA improved its technological, collection, and managerial capabilities to

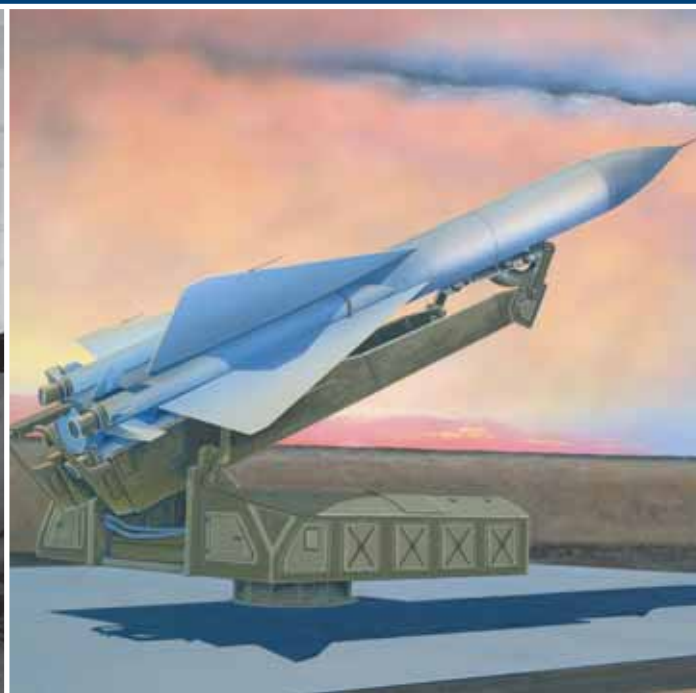
meet the intelligence needs of both military commanders and national-level decision makers. DIA intelligence played a major role in strategic decisions about the Soviet Union, but also contributed to tactical and operational planning in the Caribbean and Central America. The Goldwater-Nichols Defense Reorganization Act also designated DIA as a Combat Support Agency, enhancing its ability to provide actionable intelligence support to the Combatant Commands.

The Agency's maturation paid major dividends in the post-Cold War era. In the buildup to hostilities in Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, DIA surged to activate an intelligence task force and expand its Operational Intelligence Crisis Center. DIA intelligence teams also spread out in theater and to U.S. Central Command to tailor intelligence support to Coalition forces in Iraq. The Agency has deployed National Intelligence Support Teams (NISTs) to locations such as Northern Iraq, Kenya, Somalia, Kosovo, Bosnia, Albania, and Haiti. In 1992, the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications Systems (JWICS) and the Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System (JDISS) came on line, providing secure, high-speed, multi-media transmission of intelligence information. That same year, the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center (AFMIC) and the Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC) became elements of DIA. The newly formed Defense HUMINT (Human Intelligence) Service (DHS) achieved its initial operating capacity in 1995, consolidating the HUMINT activities of all the Services under the umbrella of DIA.

In the twenty-first century, DIA continues to improve its ability to provide intelligence support to military operations. Following the attacks of 11 September 2001, DIA responded with timely and focused intelligence to combat al-Qaida and related terrorist networks and their sponsors throughout the world. In addition, the Agency has increased its deployment of personnel overseas. DIA has also responded to humanitarian crises, supporting rescue operations in the aftermath of the catastrophic tsunami in the Indian Ocean (2004), Hurricane Katrina (2005), and devastating earthquakes in Pakistan (2005) and Haiti (2010). Today, with more than 16,500 civilian and military employees, the Agency continues to provide a broad spectrum of intelligence support to operations around the globe.

DIA's fiftieth anniversary that is being celebrated this year marks an important milestone in the history of the agency. For five decades DIA has provided timely and objective military intelligence to warfighters, defense planners, and policymakers. From the Cold War to the Gulf War, from the conflict in Vietnam to the current conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, from confronting communism to battling terrorism, the talented and dedicated professionals of DIA have repeatedly demonstrated their commitment to excellence in defense of the nation.

Left to Right: President John F. Kennedy and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara circa 1961; DIA artist Ronald C. Wittman's conception of Libyan SA-5 anti-aircraft missile, 1986; the devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina, 2005; the DIAC.





DIA's Historical Research Support Branch

"I would stress to the intelligence officer that . . .their knowledge of history is absolutely essential if they are going to do anything in the intelligence business that is worthwhile."
—Lieutenant General Eugene Tighe, Director, DIA, 1977-1981

The words of General Tighe resonate with particular force today as US and Coalition forces engage in military operations around the globe. Iraq and Afghanistan, for example, present our forces with a daunting array of military, political, economic, ethnic, religious, and even demographic challenges that are largely the result of the specific historical circumstances and underlying historical dynamics unique to each country. Given the challenges we face today, and those we are likely to face in the future, educating ourselves about local, regional and global history becomes more than just an esoteric hobby or enjoyable pastime; it is an activity that is essential to mission success. The calculus is straightforward: historical awareness / knowledge contributes to better analysis; better analysis supports better decisionmaking; better decisionmaking, both on the battlefield and inside the beltway, produces better policies that can then be pursued and implemented at a reduced cost in blood and treasure.

With this in mind, DIA's Historical Research Support Branch (the History Office) has been exploring new ways to leverage history and the talents of our DIA historians in support of some of this nation's most challenging analytical priorities. As part of our "Historical Perspectives" series, we have prepared a variety of products on historical subjects relevant to some of our most pressing national security challenges. We are also conducting several "lessons learned" studies examining issues such as analytical approaches to counterinsurgency, the unique intelligence challenges associated with the pursuit of high value targets, and a comparative analysis of the British, Soviet, and American experience in Afghanistan from the 19th century to today. We have also partnered with DI's Research Directorate on a monthly Speaker Series that provides analysts an opportunity to hear subject matter experts speak on issues directly relevant to current national security/intelligence challenges.

While developing new initiatives and experimenting with new ways to bring history to the current fight, we continue to fulfill our mission to develop and preserve the agency's institutional memory and to raise the historical awareness of the DIA workforce. By preparing historical studies on aspects of the agency's history, conducting oral history interviews, designing historical exhibits, participating in tours and classroom instruction, and preparing a variety of popular and widely distributed products (such as this calendar), we hope to instill in the workforce an appreciation for DIA's history and for the important role the agency and its employees have played in this nation's history.

If you have any comments and/or suggestions for historical products that can support your work, please don't hesitate to contact Dr. Roy McCullough at 202-231-8937

MRBM FIELD LAUNCH SITE

San Cristobal #1

14 OCTOBER 1962



LIFE

1960s: The Early Years

DIA was established on 1 October 1961 by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. Before DIA was created, the Army, Navy, and Air Force intelligence organizations clashed over conflicting intelligence agendas and interpretations. The Services also performed many of the same tasks, leading to unnecessary redundancy and waste. McNamara's goal in establishing DIA was to remove Service biases from military intelligence while streamlining the intelligence process. The agency's first Director was Lieutenant General Joseph Carroll USAF, who led the agency from 1961 to 1969. Carroll slowly put together an agency capable of performing a variety of management and analytical functions. DIA, which eventually expanded into space in the Pentagon, Arlington Hall Station in northern Virginia, and several other sites around Washington, DC, was fully operational by the middle of 1964. DIA's first major foreign intelligence challenge was the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. The 14 October U-2 reconnaissance flight that led to the discovery of Soviet missiles was chosen because DIA's analysts suspected that ballistic missiles were being set up in western Cuba. Through the end of the crisis, DIA then provided Secretary McNamara and the JCS with constant updates on the state of the Soviet forces on Cuba. The other major intelligence challenge of the 1960s was the Vietnam War. DIA, however, struggled to provide what policymakers considered trustworthy intelligence assessments. The problems with the agency's management and production of military intelligence that emerged during the Vietnam War would be the focus of reform efforts in the 1970s.

Counterclockwise from top left: John Hughes presents televised briefing on the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba, February 6, 1963; Cuban leader Fidel Castro and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, circa 1960; Construction of the Berlin Wall, 1961; Reconnaissance film is removed from an RF-8 Crusader just returned from a mission over Cuba, 1962; President Kennedy and Secretary of Defense McNamara, 1962.



JANUARY 2011

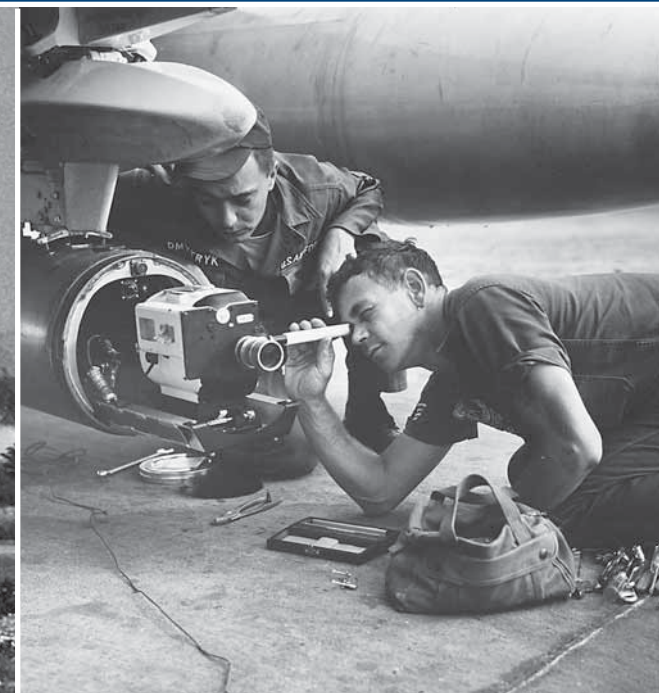
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<p>2</p> <p>1962: DIA Office of Estimates activated.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1990: Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega surrenders to American authorities.</p>	4	5	<p>6</p> <p>1988: Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze announced that the USSR would remove troops in Afghanistan by end of year.</p>	<p>7</p> <p>1986: President Reagan sanctioned Libya for role in international terrorism.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>1967: Operation CEDAR FALLS launched against Viet Cong.</p>
9	<p>10</p> <p>1738: Birth of Ethan Allen, Revolutionary War hero who used HUMINT to capture Fort Ticonderoga without firing a shot.</p>	<p>11</p> <p>1984: Nicaragua shot down US Army helicopter.</p>	12	13	14	15
<p>16</p> <p>1977: Christopher Boyce and Andrew Lee arrested for selling intelligence secrets to the USSR.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>Martin Luther King, Jr. Day</p> <p>1991: Operation DESERT STORM launched.</p>	18	19	<p>20</p> <p>1981: Iran released US hostages.</p>	21	<p>22</p> <p>1968: North Korea seized intelligence ship USS PUEBLO.</p>
23	<p>24</p> <p>1978: President Carter signed EO12036, restructuring US intelligence.</p>	25	26	27	28	29
<p>30</p> <p>1968: Tet Offensive in Vietnam began — DIA analysts warned of attack.</p>	31			<p>1973: Paris Peace Accords signaled end of Vietnam War. 1975: Church Committee began investigating US Intelligence Community.</p>	<p>1983: Defense Intelligence School becomes the Defense Intelligence College.</p>	<p>1991: First major ground confrontation between Iraqi and US forces in the Gulf War.</p>

DIA and the Vietnam War

DIA was still in its infancy from 1961-1964, when US involvement in Vietnam was slowly increasing, and its ability to support policy makers and military leadership with intelligence related to Vietnam was extremely limited. When US combat troops were introduced in Vietnam in 1965, however, the agency's efforts increased dramatically. Two of the agency's most important activities were to supply the Secretary of Defense and the JCS with bomb damage assessments of the air campaign against communist forces and infrastructure; and provide order of battle (OB) reports on the number of enemy ground troops. The agency's official assessments of the bombing campaign showed that it was having little impact on the communist war effort, and led to major criticism from military authorities who argued that it was. DIA's OB reporting indicated that there were more communist forces in Vietnam than the US military believed, but fewer than what CIA argued. The number of enemy troops was used as an indicator of American progress, and by settling on a number in the middle and then attempting unsuccessfully to mediate the dispute, the agency angered both sides. In November 1970, DIA analysts provided information to DoD planners of Operation IVORY COAST, the effort to rescue US POWs being held at Son Tay Prison Camp in North Vietnam.

After the 1972 peace accord, DIA analysts began deploying forward for the first time to staff the Defense Attaché Office's intelligence division. 5 DIA employees from the Defense Attaché Office were killed in April 1975 attempting to evacuate Vietnamese orphans from Saigon.

Counterclockwise from top left: U.S. Marines guard captured Viet Cong south of Chu Lai, 1965; Son Tay Prison Camp in North Vietnam, where U.S. POWs were held, 1970; Artist Michael Nikiporento's conception of the 1970 Son Tay Raid; U.S. air strike at Phan Thet, North Vietnam; Airmen of the 1352nd Photo Group, Tan Son Nhut Air Base, boresight a camera in preparation for a mission over South Vietnam, 1965.



FEBRUARY 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
				1950: Klaus Fuchs charged with giving atomic bomb secrets to the Soviets.	1945: Yalta Conference marked beginning of Cold War.	1956: President Eisenhower created the President's Foreign Intelligence & Advisory Board (PFIAB).
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1963: DIA's John Hughes televised briefing showed how the Soviets had removed their missiles from Cuba.	1967: 1LT George Sisler, first Military Intelligence officer to receive Medal of Honor, killed in Vietnam.	1961: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara directed the establishment of a DIA.		1965: DIA Scientific Advisory Committee established.		1973: North Vietnam released first US POWs following signing of Paris Peace Accords.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	1975: DIA Directorate for Information Systems established.	1989: The last Soviet combat troops departed Afghanistan.	1996: LTG Patrick Hughes, USA, became 12th Director, DIA.		1976: President Gerald Ford signed Executive Order 11905, meant to improve oversight of foreign intelligence activities.	1920: Birth of Eloise Page, first female CIA station chief and DIA terrorism expert.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Washington's Birthday					
	1994: Aldrich Ames arrested for espionage.			1991: Ground offensive began in Operation DESERT STORM.		1993: Islamic terrorists bombed World Trade Center in New York City, killing 6 and wounding 1,000.
27	28	1	2	3	4	5
	1991: Cessation of hostilities in Gulf War.				<div>JAN 2011</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	<div>MAR 2011</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>

1970s: Years of Transition

While the 1960s proved to be a difficult decade for DIA, the 1970s were characterized by a slow shift toward improved internal organization, enhanced management of external intelligence organizations, and better finished intelligence products. Early in the decade, the agency suffered a 30 percent cut in resources and manpower from its 1968 levels. In order to compensate, DIA leadership began emphasizing the development of more networked electronic databases to ease the workload, and it delegated some aspects of intelligence production to the Service intelligence organizations. A series of agency reorganizations, Department of Defense Regulations, and Presidential Executive Orders helped improve DIA's authority over military intelligence operations generally. In this era of diplomatic détente, DIA's analytic support focused on Soviet military capabilities and intentions. DIA provided DoD input on Soviet weapons capabilities and managed the intelligence input to the arms treaty verification process. The agency also began having a major impact on the formulation of National Intelligence Estimates that were traditionally drafted by CIA. Wars between Soviet and US proxies in the Third World also occupied much of the analysts' time. DIA provided senior decision makers with important intelligence on conflicts in Africa and Central America. During the Yom Kippur War in the Middle East in 1973, DIA supplied finished intelligence that kept policymakers abreast of Soviet military intentions throughout the conflict, the closest the US and USSR came to war since the Cuban Missile Crisis. Slowly, DIA began earning a reputation for itself as an important component of the US Intelligence Community.

Counterclockwise from top left: Typical DIA office, Arlington Hall, 1970s; Arlington Hall, 1970s; President Richard Nixon and Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev sign the SALT I agreement, May 26, 1972; President Nixon views the Great Wall of China during his historic visit in 1972; Soviet tail gunner peeks from a TU-95 Bear over international waters, 1980.



MARCH 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	1 <div>2003: Khalid Sheikh Mohammed captured.</div>	2 <div>1969: Chinese and Soviet armed forces began clashing at several points along the Manchurian frontier.</div>	3	4 <div>1949: NATO pact signed.</div>	5 <div>1970: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force.</div>
6 <div>1962: DIA opened its new production center at Arlington Hall, VA.</div>	7	8	9	10	11 <div>2004: Terrorist bombs killed 191 people on commuter trains in Madrid, Spain.</div>	12
13 <div>1954: KGB established.</div>	14 <div>1951: Seoul, capital of South Korea, recaptured by UN forces.</div>	15	16 <div>1984: Iranian-backed terrorists kidnapped CIA Beirut station chief William Buckley.</div>	17 <div>1965: DIA added medical intelligence element.</div>	18 <div>1969: US B-52 bombers began secret bombing campaign in neutral Cambodia during the Vietnam War.</div>	19 <div>2003: Operation IRAQI FREEDOM launched.</div>
20 <div>1965: Defense Secretary Robert McNamara approved DIA's plan for Defense Attaché System.</div>	21 <div>1971: Schlesinger Report urged major IC reform.</div>	22	23	24 <div>1999: NATO began Operation ALLIED FORCE in Kosovo.</div>	25 <div>1977: DIA's new National Military Intelligence Center completed in Pentagon.</div>	26
27	28	29 <div>1963: Defense Intelligence School Charter finalized.</div>	30 <div>1973: Last US troops left Vietnam.</div>	31 <div>1963: DIA Dissemination Center established. 1991: Warsaw Pact dissolved.</div>	1 <div><div><div>FEB 2011</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28</div></div></div>	2 <div><div><div>APR 2011</div><div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div></div></div>



Peering Behind the Iron Curtain

In the 1970s, DIA became a major player in the effort to understand and predict Soviet intentions and capabilities. This came about because DIA gained improved tasking and management authority over collection operations and improved its analytical and estimative capabilities through a series of reorganizations led by its Directors. Though the agency did not “own” intelligence collection tools, it had the authority to task, coordinate, and manage collection operations performed by assets controlled by the Services or the Unified and Specified Commands. These assets could be airborne, spaceborne, waterborne, or ground-based. DIA chose the right platforms with the right sensors to monitor Soviet missile launch tests and other events, and the Service assets conducted the missions. Intelligence collected by these coordinated missions would then be analyzed by the Services and by DIA. The finished intelligence that resulted went on to support efforts such as arms control talks and military intelligence input to National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs). DIA analysis helped verify Soviet compliance with the SALT I treaty and helped US negotiators better understand Soviet capabilities. The agency’s contributions to NIEs examined the buildup of Soviet offensive and defensive capabilities and argued that the USSR intended to fight and win a nuclear war with the United States. This argument conflicted with CIA’s position, but won many influential backers, including future President Ronald Reagan, who would use this reasoning to carry out a major military modernization program in the 1980s.

Counterclockwise from top left: Soviet personnel work on their computers, late 1970s; a DIA artist’s conception of a Delta III nuclear powered submarine of the late 1970s; Soviet T-72 tanks, 1980; a Soviet Free Rocket Over Ground (FROG) photographed during a Moscow May Day parade during the 1970s; a DIA artist’s depiction of a Soviet military railhead, circa 1979.



APRIL 2011

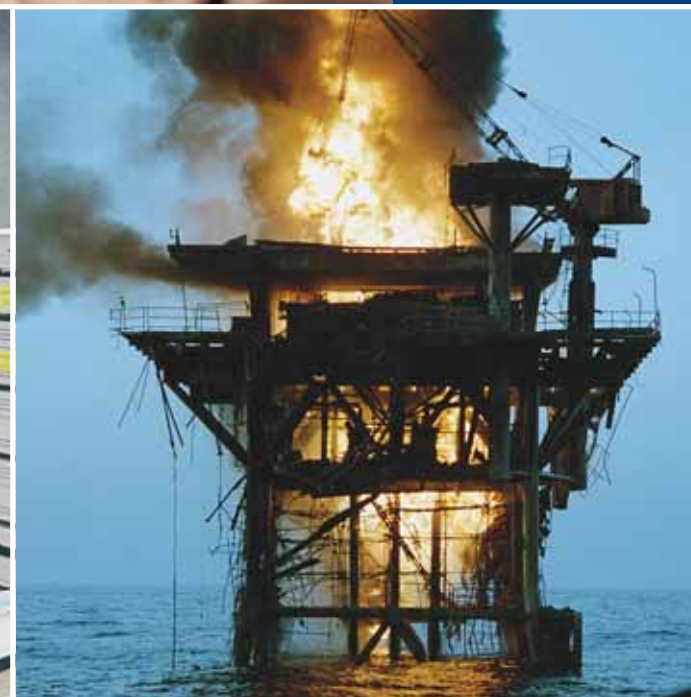
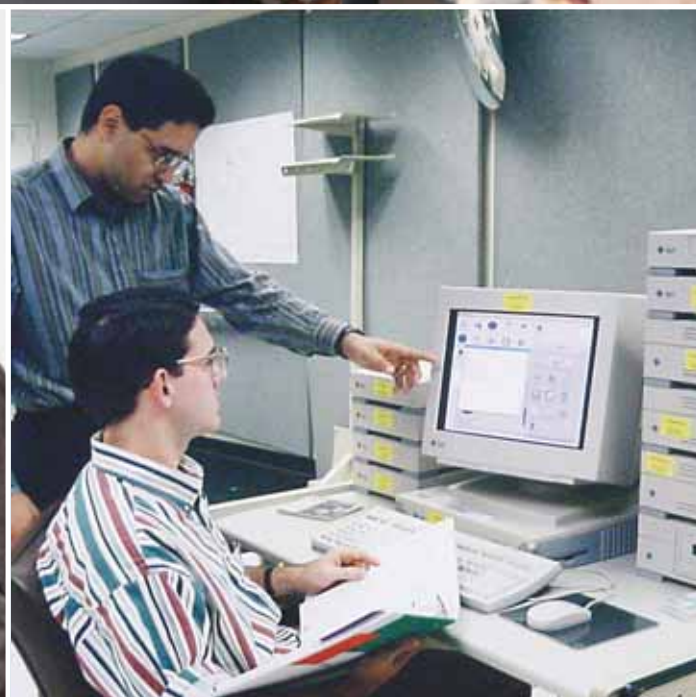
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3 <div>1948: President Truman signed the Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe.</div>	4 <div>1975: During Operation BABYLIFT a C-5A crashed killed five USDAO Saigon members.</div>	5	6	7 <div>1980: US broke diplomatic ties with Iran after seizure of US hostages.</div>	8	9 <div>2003: Baghdad fell to Coalition forces.</div>
10	11 <div>1999: India successfully test-fired a long-range model of its Agni ballistic missile.</div>	12 <div>2001: China released 24 US Navy EP-3 crewman following a collision with a Chinese fighter.</div>	13	14 <div>1986: President Reagan ordered airstrikes on terrorist targets in Libya.</div>	15 <div>1969: North Korea shot down US Navy EC-121 signals intelligence plane, killing 31 personnel.</div>	16 <div>1987: US Special Operations Command established.</div>
17 <div>1961: Bay of Pigs landing in Cuba.</div>	18 <div>1775: Paul Revere's famous midnight warning intelligence ride.</div>	19	20 <div>1961: Soviet GRU COL Penkovsky provided intelligence to US and UK.</div>	21 <div>1981: DIAC groundbreaking ceremony.</div>	22 <div>1915: Germans used chemical weapons (chlorine gas) effectively for the first time in warfare.</div>	23
24 <div>1980: Attempt to rescue US hostages in Iran failed.</div>	25	26 <div>1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.</div>	27 <div>1978: Pro-communist rebels murdered Afghan President Sardar Mohammed Daoud.</div>	28 <div>1988: Terrorist Group "17 November" killed CAPT William Nordeen, USN, the Defense Attaché in Athens.</div>	29	30 <div>1963: DIA Scientific and Technical Intelligence Directorate established.</div>



1980s: DIA Comes of Age

In 1984, DIA moved into a new modern headquarters facility, the Defense Intelligence Analysis Center (DIAC) at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, DC, for the first time collocating all of its directorates under one roof. The move was a reflection of the agency's expanding role in support of policy makers and warfighters throughout this period. During Operation EARNEST WILL in the Persian Gulf 1987-1988, for example, the agency aided the efforts of the US military to provide protection to Kuwaiti oil tankers caught up in the Iran-Iraq War of 1980-1988. After increased terrorist attacks against Americans in the early and mid-1980s, DIA created its first all-source fusion cell for terrorism analysis. The agency supported the military's counterterrorism operations in response to such events as the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 and the cruise ship Achille Lauro, and after the bombing of the La Belle discotheque in Berlin, a club frequented by American servicemen. DIA's counterterrorism efforts in this period earned the agency its first Joint Meritorious Unit Award. As DIA provided intelligence in response to these attacks, it continued to provide intelligence related to the Soviet Union, producing yearly editions of the highly acclaimed publication Soviet Military Power. DIA also provided key support to the arms control verification process, particularly SALT, and later, the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

Counterclockwise from top left: DIA artist at work depicting Soviet satellites; John Hughes receives National Security Medal from President Ronald Reagan, 1984; DIA personnel at work, 1980s; Burning oil platform, Operation EARNEST WILL 1987; the Berlin Wall coming down, 1989.



MAY 2011

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1 1960: SA-2 missile downed American U-2 and Soviets captured pilot Francis Gary Powers.	2 1968: MSGT Roy Benavidez earned Medal of Honor in Vietnam protecting intelligence personnel and equipment.	3 1976: Permanent Senate Select Intelligence Committee established.	4 1961: President Kennedy created President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. 1982: John Hughes presents first Top Secret Codeword briefing to House.	5	6 1960: Joint Study Group formed, recommended creating DIA. 1976: National Foreign Intelligence Board established.	7																																																																								
8 1972: Palestinian terrorists hijacked a Belgian airliner and flew it to Tel Aviv.	9	10	11 1946: OSS operative Virginia Hall awarded Distinguished Service Cross for heroism.	12 1975: Communist forces in Cambodia captured US freighter Mayaguez.	13 1968: Paris peace talks began between North Vietnam and US.	14 1976: Defense Intelligence Board established.																																																																								
15	16	17 1987: Iraqi aircraft fired Exocet missiles at USS <i>STARK</i> , killing 37. 1976: LTG Samuel Wilson became 6th Director, DIA.	18 1974: India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan Desert.	19 1919: War Department created Code and Cipher Solution Section or "the Black Chamber."	20	21 1982: British troops invaded San Carlos in the Falkland Islands.																																																																								
22	23 1984: The Defense Intelligence Analysis Center (DIAC) officially opened.	24	25	26 1972: SALT I Treaty signed by Presidents Nixon and Brezhnev.	27	28 1998: Pakistan conducted first nuclear test.																																																																								
29 2001: A US court convicted four al-Qaida members of terrorism charges in the bombing of two US embassies in Africa.	30 Memorial Day	31	1	2	3 <div>APR 2011</div> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			4 <div>JUN 2011</div> <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
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Support to Contingency Operations

On 25 October 1983, the United States and its Caribbean allies invaded the island of Grenada. US leaders had been watching Grenada move steadily further into the Soviet orbit since 1979, and when a violent coup d'état occurred that threatened the safety of hundreds of American medical students on the island, President Ronald Reagan decided to send in US troops. DIA formed an intelligence task force that provided operational planners with information on the size, composition and location of the Grenadian Armed Forces and their Cuban allies as well as the geographic features of the island. The Agency also put together foreign material exploitation teams to collect captured Soviet-made weaponry and official documents. When analyzed, these materials showed expanding Soviet influence in Grenada's political, military and economic affairs. In December 1989, President George H.W. Bush launched Operation JUST CAUSE to overthrow General Manuel Noriega's dictatorial regime in Panama. Noriega, who was under indictment in the United States for drug trafficking and racketeering, had threatened the lives of the 35,000 US citizens living in Panama. DIA's efforts helped make JUST CAUSE a short and successful operation. The Agency's newly created Operation Intelligence Crisis Center (OICC) and the National Military Intelligence Support Teams (NMISTs) it deployed provided commanders in the field with a direct link to DIA's all source intelligence network. DIA also participated in several joint intelligence efforts in support of the operation, including the Joint Intelligence Fusion Cell, which helped track and seize General Noriega.

Counterclockwise from top left: Chinese weaponry found during Operation URGENT FURY, 1983; Elements of the 82nd Airborne Division parachute into Panama during Operation JUST CAUSE, 1989; Soldiers arrive in Grenada during Operation URGENT FURY, 1983; On patrol, Operation URGENT FURY, 1983; An aerial view of Panama City during Operation JUST CAUSE, 1989.



JUNE 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29 <div><div>MAY 2011</div><div><div>1234567</div><div>891011121314</div><div>15161718192021</div><div>22232425262728</div><div>293031</div></div></div>	30 <div><div>JUL 2011</div><div><div><div>12</div><div>3456789</div><div>10111213141516</div><div>17181920212223</div><div>24252627282930</div><div>31</div></div></div></div>	31	1 <div>2003: Iraq Survey Group (ISG) established.</div>	2 <div>1995: USAF Captain Scott O’Grady was shot down over Bosnia.</div>	3 <div>1989: Chinese troops crushed protestors in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.</div>	4 <div>1942: Battle of Midway began—WWII Pacific Theater turning point made possible by exceptional intelligence.</div>
5 <div>1967: Six-Day War began in Middle East.</div>	6 <div>1944: Allied troops landed in France on D-Day—intelligence coup.</div>	7 <div>2006: Coalition airstrike in Iraq killed insurgent leader al-Zarqawi.</div>	8 <div>1967: Israeli planes and ships attacked the USS LIBERTY, a Navy/ NSA SIGINT collection ship.</div>	9 <div>1999: NATO and Yugoslavia signed accord for withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo.</div>	10 <div>1970: DIA’s Assistant Army Attaché MAJ Robert Perry killed by Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan.</div>	11
12	13 <div>1942: The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) established.</div>	14	15 <div>1917: Espionage Act passed.</div>	16	17	18 <div>1979: SALT II Treaty signed by President Carter and General Secretary of the Communist Part Brezhnev.</div>
19 <div>2002: Hamid Karzai inaugurated as president of Afghanistan.</div>	20 <div>1963: US and USSR agree to establish “Hot Line.”</div>	21 <div>1963: DIA assumed J2 functions from the Joint Staff.</div>	22 <div>1989: Cease Fire established in Angolan War.</div>	23	24 <div>1948: Berlin Blockade began.</div>	25 <div>1996: Terrorists bombed Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia.</div>
26 <div>1993: US forces struck targets in Iraq after intelligence revealed Iraqi plot to kill President George H.W. Bush.</div>	27	28 <div>1988: Terrorist group “17 November” killed CAPT William Nordeen, the Defense Attaché in Athens.</div>	29	30 <div>1963: DIA Automated Data Processing Systems Center assumed data management responsibility.</div>	1	2

1990s: New Missions New Adversaries

DIA provided intelligence support to a number of conflicts in the 1990s, primarily through National Intelligence Support Teams (NISTs), the successor organization to National Military Intelligence Support Teams (NMISTs). NISTs deployed a number of times during the 1990s, supporting US operations in Bosnia (PROVIDE PROMISE, 1992-1996), Somalia (RESTORE HOPE, 1992-1994), and Haiti (UPHOLD DEMOCRACY, 1994-1995). In response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, DIA established a 24-hour crisis management cell designed to support Coalition forces. By January 1991, when the ground war against Iraq (DESERT STORM) began, approximately 2,000 agency personnel were involved in the intelligence support effort. In addition to supporting military operations around the world, the agency was called upon to respond to increasingly deadly terrorist activity. In 1996, after the bombing of the Khobar Towers apartment complex in Saudi Arabia, the agency created the Transnational Warfare group, which contained the Office for Counterterrorism Analysis. As this organization continued to develop, al Qaeda simultaneously struck the US embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, where a member of the US Defense Attaché Office was killed. DIA supported the military strikes in response to these attacks. As DIA stepped up its support to the warfighter, it also underwent organizational change to include the establishment of the Defense HUMINT Service (DHS).

Counterclockwise from top left: Operational Intelligence Crisis Center, 1994; Soviet-made ammunition, 1991; Supporting operations during the Balkan conflicts, 1990s; At work in the NMJIC, 1990s; Building at Khobar Towers complex after terrorists exploded a fuel truck, 1996.



JULY 2011

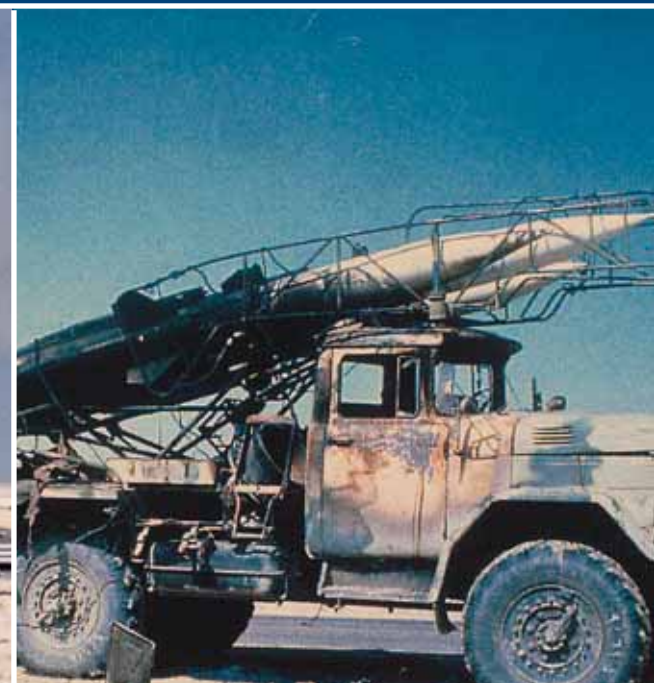
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26 <div>JUN 2011 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>	27 <div>AUG 2011 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>	28	29	30	1 1965: DIA assumed control of the Defense Attaché System.	2
3	4 Independence Day	5	6 1990: NATO declared Warsaw Pact no longer a military threat.	7 2005: Bombings in London Underground killed 52 people.	8 1942: Arlington Hall Station made an official military intelligence post.	9 1957: First public acknowledgement of NSA—5 years after its establishment.
10 1941: Office of the Coordinator of Information established; became the OSS in 1942.	11	12	13 1977: COBRA DANE phased-array radar system operational.	14 1977: House of Representatives established the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.	15 1971: Nixon announces trip to China.	16 1979: Saddam Hussein assumed the presidency of Iraq.
17 1975: US APOLLO 18 and the Soviet SOYUZ 19 docked in space.	18	19	20 1990: DIA received the first reports of Iraqi divisions near the Kuwaiti border.	21 1988: Eight-year Iran-Iraq war ended.	22 2004: 9/11 Commission delivered report.	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31 1989: Muslim terrorists announced the execution of Marine Lt Col William Higgins.	1990: DIA went to WATCHCON II and issued warning report on Iraq.	1947: President Truman signed the National Security Act.	1999: VADM Thomas Wilson became the 13th Director, DIA.	1983: Congress voted to end covert support to the Nicaraguan Contra guerillas.		



Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM

Iraqi Republican Guard units invaded and captured Kuwait on 2 August 1990. Within days, President George H. W. Bush announced the deployment of US troops to the Persian Gulf to aid Kuwait. Bush built a coalition of international forces that eventually numbered thirty-four nations. When US forces arrived in the Gulf on 8 August, one of DIA's National Military Intelligence Support Teams (NMIST) was with them. By the end of the war, eleven NMISTs were on the ground in the Gulf, providing a critical link between intelligence analysts in the US and operational commanders. DIA also worked closely with CENTCOM to destroy Iraq's ability to wage war by identifying stationary targets such as radar installations, government buildings, military headquarters, and electrical power stations as well as highly critical moving targets, which included Iraqi Army divisions, tank and artillery units and SCUD launchers. Once the massive air campaign against Iraqi targets began on 17 January 1991, DIA was engaged in conducting battle damage assessments. Only after commanders determined that Iraq's military was sufficiently degraded did the ground war begin on 23 February. The allied armored assault routed and destroyed Iraq's military forces in a matter of days, and President Bush declared a ceasefire four days later. Kuwait was free and Iraq's military forces lay in ruins. JCS Chairman Colin Powell noted after hostilities ceased that no combat commander in history had ever received such detailed intelligence on his adversary as US and coalition commanders did both before and during the conflict.

Counterclockwise from top left: Flaming oil well, Iraq, Operation DESERT STORM, 1991; Bombing targets, Operation DESERT STORM, 1991; Iraqi sand table discovered near Baghdad by Coalition Forces, Operation DESERT STORM, 1991; Ground War, Operation DESERT STORM, 1991; A scorched, captured Iraqi SA-6 surface to air missile sits atop a Soviet ZIL-131 truck, Operation DESERT STORM, 1991.



AUGUST 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31	1 1961: DoD issued Directive 5105.21 establishing "Defense Intelligence Agency."	2 1990: Iraq invaded Kuwait.	3	4 1955: Prototype U-2 made its first planned flight.	5 1963: Representatives of the US, USSR and Great Britain sign the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.	6 1945: US dropped the first atomic bomb, "Little Boy," on Hiroshima.
7 1974: VADM Vincent de Poix became 3rd Director, DIA. 1998: Al-Qaida bombed US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.	8 2008: Georgia-Russia conflict began.	9 1945: US dropped the second atomic bomb, "Fat Man," on Nagasaki, Japan.	10	11 1972: Last US Ground Combat Unit departs South Vietnam.	12 1961: Defense Secretary McNamara appointed Lt Gen Joseph Carroll the 1st Director, DIA.	13 1961: Construction of the Berlin Wall started.
14	15 1961: DIA's Military Intelligence Board activated.	16 1990: DIA designated Executive Agent for DESERT SHIELD imagery collection.	17	18 1993: US placed Sudan on list of state sponsors of terrorism.	19 1981: Two US Navy F-14s shot down two Libyan SU-22s over the Gulf of Sidra.	20 1998: US cruise missiles struck targets in Afghanistan and the Sudan in response to the bombings of US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.
21 1968: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.	22 1956: Chinese fighters shot down US Navy reconnaissance aircraft over the Shengszu Islands near China, killing all 16 crew members.	23	24	25	26	27
28	29 1949: Soviets detonated their first atomic weapon, an event detected by the Air Force.	30	31	1	2 <div>JUL 2011</div> <div>1 2</div> <div>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>10 11 12 13 14 15 16</div> <div>17 18 19 20 21 22 23</div> <div>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div> <div>31</div>	3 <div>SEP 2011</div> <div>1 2 3</div> <div>4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>11 12 13 14 15 16 17</div> <div>18 19 20 21 22 23 24</div> <div>25 26 27 28 29 30</div>

2000s: Years of Transformation

For the Defense Intelligence Agency, the first decade of the 21st century has been both challenging and transformative. The bombing of the USS COLE in the Yemeni port of Aden (October 2000) was followed less than a year later by the attacks of 11 September 2001, which killed thousands of people, including seven DIA employees who died in their offices at the Pentagon. Fighting back, DIA actively supported Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, a military campaign aimed at toppling the Taliban regime and destroying terrorist camps in Afghanistan. Within two years DIA was also supporting military operations in Iraq as part of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. In addition, DIA assisted in the response to a series of natural disasters both in the United States and abroad, and continued to provide policymakers and warfighters timely analysis on traditional adversaries such as Iran, North Korea, Russia and China. While confronting this broad spectrum of external challenges, DIA initiated a series of significant organizational changes aimed at improving collection and analysis, developing, refining, and regularizing the deployment process for agency employees, and improving the agency's ability to support and collaborate with the Combatant Commands. The intense activity, transformational change, and significant achievements of the period make 2000-2010 one of the most consequential decades in the 50-year history of the Agency.

Counterclockwise from top left: 9-11 Memorial, DIA; Global Intelligence Operations Center, 2009; The Pentagon on fire, 9-11; One of Saddam's Palaces, Iraq, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM; Firefighters and rescue workers unfurl American flag atop the Pentagon.



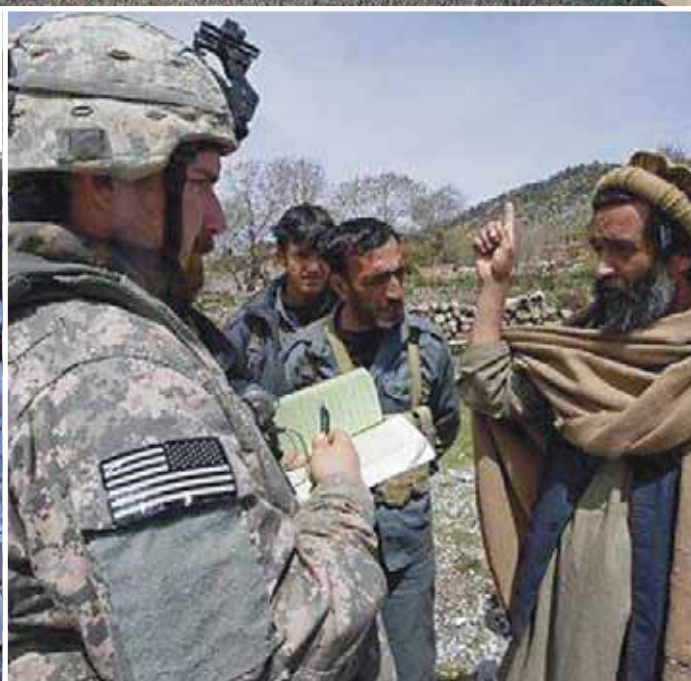
SEPTEMBER 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28 <div>AUG 2011</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6</div> <div>7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>14 15 16 17 18 19 20</div> <div>21 22 23 24 25 26 27</div> <div>28 29 30 31</div>	29 <div>OCT 2011</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>16 17 18 19 20 21 22</div> <div>23 24 25 26 27 28 29</div> <div>30 31</div>	30	31	1 <div>1974: LTG Daniel Graham became 4th Director, DIA.</div> <div>1977: Lt Gen Eugene Tighe became 6th Director, DIA.</div> <div>1995: Lt Gen Kenneth Minihan became 11th Director, DIA.</div>	2 <div>2005: First DIA airborne MASINT mission in support of Katrina operations.</div>	3 <div>1996: Operation DESERT STRIKE launched, supported by DIA targeting information and bombing assessments.</div>
4	5 <div>Labor Day</div> <div>1972: Palestinian terrorists killed 11 Israeli Olympic athletes and a German policeman in Munich.</div>	6 <div>1976: Soviet pilot landed MiG-25 fighter in Japan, an intelligence windfall for DIA.</div>	7 <div>1997: First test flight of the F-22A Raptor.</div>	8	9 <div>2001: Al-Qaida members assassinated Ahmad Sha Massoud, Afghan Northern Alliance Leader.</div>	10 <div>1970: LTG Donald Bennett became 2nd Director, DIA.</div>
11 <div>2001: Al-Qaida crashed commercial planes into World Trade Center and Pentagon, killing almost 3,000 people, including 7 from DIA.</div>	12 <div>2001: NATO mutual defense clause used for first time in 52-years after 9/11 attacks.</div>	13 <div>1996: Defense HUMINT Service reached full operating capability.</div>	14 <div>1981: LTG James Williams became 7th Director, DIA.</div>	15	16	17 <div>1978: Camp David Accords signed.</div>
18 <div>1947: CIA and Air Force established by the National Security Act.</div>	19 <div>1994: US forces landed in Haiti in Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY.</div>	20 <div>2001: US and European Union pledge partnership against terrorism.</div>	21 <div>2001: DIA analyst Ana Montes arrested for passing secrets to Cuba.</div>	22 <div>1980: Iran-Iraq War began.</div>	23 <div>1996: NIMA (National Imagery and Mapping Agency) Act passed.</div>	24 <div>1986: USSR executed Adolf Tolkachev on data from spies Edward Howard and Aldrich Ames.</div>
25	26 <div>1990: UN Security Council imposed air embargo against Iraq.</div>	27	28 <div>1961: DIA Activation Plan formally approved.</div>	29	30	1

DIA and the Global War on Terrorism

Following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, DIA immediately mobilized to support the planning and execution of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF). DIA's Director, VADM Thomas Wilson, convened a meeting of the Military Intelligence Board to organize intelligence support for U.S. Central Command, accelerated the standup of the Joint Intelligence Task Force-Combating Terrorism (JITF-CT), and increased Reserve force mobilization. Hundreds of DIA personnel eventually deployed to Afghanistan to provide in-theater analytical support and to assist with document exploitation, prisoner interrogations, and direct support to military operations. In 2003, in response to the perceived threat posed by Saddam Hussein's pursuit of weapons of mass destruction, the US launched Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. DIA deployed hundreds of personnel to Baghdad and to other areas of Iraq where they initially supported the Iraq Survey Group and the search for weapons of mass destruction before transitioning to the new mission of providing intelligence support to Coalition military forces conducting counterinsurgency operations. In 2009, DIA established the Afghanistan-Pakistan Task Force (APTF) to coordinate military intelligence activities in the region and to ensure a more focused response to intelligence requirements. As part of the broader Global War on Terrorism, DIA also supported military operations in the Philippines, the Horn of Africa, and other regions of the globe.

Counterclockwise from top left: The Joint Intelligence Task Force — Combating Terrorism, 2003; Document exploitation, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, 2003; Obtaining intelligence, Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, 2009; A memorial for two US Army soldiers killed while providing security for an ISG mission, 2004; the USS Cole after it was attacked in the Port of Yemen, 2000.



OCTOBER 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25 <div>SEP 2011</div> <div>1 2 3</div> <div>4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>11 12 13 14 15 16 17</div> <div>18 19 20 21 22 23 24</div> <div>25 26 27 28 29 30</div>	26 <div>NOV 2011</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>13 14 15 16 17 18 19</div> <div>20 21 22 23 24 25 26</div> <div>27 28 29 30</div>	27	28	29	30	1 <div>1961: DIA became operational.</div> <div>1985: Lt Gen Leonard Perroots became 8th Director, DIA.</div> <div>1986: Goldwater–Nichols Act signed.</div> <div>1996: NIMA created.</div>
2 <div>1993: 12 Americans killed, 78 wounded in operation against Somali warlord Aidid in Mogadishu.</div>	3	4	5 <div>1961: Director, DIA, added to United States Intelligence Board.</div>	6 <div>1973: Yom Kippur War in Middle East began.</div>	7 <div>2001: Operation ENDURING FREEDOM began with air strikes in Afghanistan.</div>	8
9 <div>1985: US fighters intercepted the aircraft carrying four terrorists who hijacked the cruise ship <i>Achille Lauro</i>.</div>	10 <div>Columbus Day</div>	11 <div>2005: DNI released text of Zawahiri's letter to Zarqawi.</div>	12 <div>2000: Al-Qaida bombed the USS COLE in Aden, Yemen.</div>	13 <div>1983: DIA discovered Cuban vessels supplying arms to Grenada.</div>	14 <div>1962: U-2 photos show three medium range ballistic missiles in Cuba.</div>	15 <div>1964: China detonated its first nuclear weapon.</div>
16	17 <div>2002: VADM Lowell Jacoby became 14th Director, DIA.</div>	18	19 <div>1987: US forces bombed the Iranian Rostam oil drilling platform in the Persian Gulf.</div>	20 <div>1981: President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) re-established.</div>	21 <div>1962: President Kennedy ordered blockade of Cuba after intelligence discovered Soviet offensive ballistic missiles on island.</div>	22
23 <div>1983: Terrorist destroyed the Marine compound in Beirut, killing 254.</div>	24 <div>1945: UN founded.</div>	25	26 <div>1952: President Truman established the National Security Agency.</div> <div>2002: President Bush signed US Patriot Act anti-terrorism law.</div>	27	28 <div>1962: Krushchev agreed to dismantle missile sites in Cuba under UN supervision.</div>	29
30 <div>1953: Eisenhower signs NSC 16212.</div>	31	1983: US forces landed on Grenada during Operation URGENT FURY.				

DIA Deployments

One of the most significant organizational developments in the period 2000-2010 has been the dramatic increase in the number of DIA employees deploying overseas and the concomitant expansion of DIA's deployment-related capabilities. DIA began deploying personnel to combat zones in 1973, when 87 analysts staffed the Intelligence Branch in the Defense Attaché Office, Saigon. The next major deployment occurred in 1990-91, when over 100 analysts went to the Gulf Region to support Operation DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. The requirement to support military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq has produced a dramatic transformation in DIA's approach to deployments. Over the period 2003-2005, for example, DIA supported the deployment of no less than 1,500 people as part of the Iraq Survey Group. In recent years, the deployment tempo has remained high as the conflicts in both Iraq and Afghanistan continue to evolve and to generate challenging new intelligence requirements. Organizationally, DIA responded to the new requirement with the establishment of the DIA Deployment Center (now known as the DIA Readiness Center), an organization that provides training, conducts physical and psychological evaluations, and issues equipment to deploying personnel. As of 2010, the Readiness Center has prepared, deployed and sustained nearly 5,500 personnel and moved approximately 3,350 tons of equipment. Today, DIA's forward deployed footprint encompasses more than 1000 personnel that are typically co-located with US military forces in Iraq, Afghanistan and other locations around the world.

Counterclockwise from top left: A Forward Operating Base near Gardez, Afghanistan, 2009; A Forward Operating Base in Logar province, Afghanistan, 2009; Searching for a possible helicopter landing area near Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, January 2010; Vice Admiral Lowell Jacoby, Director, DIA, Camp Slayer, 2004; DIA counter-narcotics trafficking analyst and colleagues leave a training facility near Kabul, Afghanistan.



NOVEMBER 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
			1962: DoD established Defense Intelligence School.	1971: SECDEF Melvin Laird established the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Intelligence).	1979: Iranian militants seized US Embassy in Tehran and took the staff hostage.	1971: US Intelligence Board (USIB) reconstituted under the chairmanship of the DCI.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1970: US launched the first TRW Defense Support Program satellite.			1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall began when authorities opened crossing points.		Veterans Day 1918: WW I ended with the signing of the Armistice in Compiègne, France.	1997: Ramzi Yousef convicted of masterminding the 1993 bombing of WTC.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	1981: US Forces participated in Operation BRIGHT STAR.			1969: SALT I negotiations begin. 2001: Taliban removed from power in Afghanistan.	1991: Lt Gen James Clapper became 10th Director, DIA.	1994: UN Security Council authorized air strikes of Serb targets in Croatia.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1962: President Kennedy lifted the blockade of Cuba.	1970: Son Tay Raid launched. 1979: US Embassy in Islamabad attacked, killing two US servicemen and two Pakistanis.	1989: Defense Department terminated the SR-71 Blackbird program.		1954: President Eisenhower approved the development of the U-2 aircraft. 2003: NIMA renamed NGA.		1984: US restored full diplomatic ties with Iraq, which had been severed since 1967.
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
		1775: Continental Congress established the Secret Correspondence Committee for intelligence operations.	1962: DIA Directorate for Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy.		<div>OCT 2011</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</div>	<div>DEC 2011</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</div>



2010 and Beyond: DIA Forging Its Future

The events, challenges and threats confronting the nation and DIA over the next 50 years may be no less consequential than those faced during the Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam, Cold War, and the continuing fight against transnational terrorism. That future environment may include new adversaries, technological surprise and increasingly adaptive and innovative enemies able to present very credible challenges at points all along the spectrum of conflict. These coming decades may witness the rise of qualitatively competitive regional or even peer competitors. Against this uncertain future, the need for high-quality intelligence on foreign military intentions and capabilities may accelerate beyond current capabilities. More than ever, DIA will require highly intelligent, capable, and innovative intelligence professionals with very advanced language, analytic, sociological and technical skills. While advanced technology can strengthen and speed DIA's ability to collect, analyze and provide intelligence to customers, ultimately the quality of DIA's contributions will depend upon the timeless elements of good intelligence: integrity, judgment, creativity, and cunning. The agency's ability to provide that intelligence will depend upon future generations of professionals entrusted with a legacy of excellence in defense of the nation.

In the coming years, the next generation of analysts will face a broad spectrum of challenges, to include the evolving cyber threat, new and resurgent geopolitical rivalries, the enduring problem of terrorism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.



DECEMBER 2011

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27 <div>NOV 2011</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>13 14 15 16 17 18 19</div> <div>20 21 22 23 24 25 26</div> <div>27 28 29 30</div>	28 <div>JAN 2012</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div> <div>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div> <div>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</div> <div>22 23 24 25 26 27 28</div> <div>29 30 31</div>	29	30	1	2 <div>1974: First DIA Defense Intelligence Officer appointed.</div> <div>1984: Four Lebanese terrorists hijack Kuwait Airlines Flight 221.</div>	3 <div>1984: Four Lebanese terrorists hijack Kuwait Airlines Flight 221.</div>
4 <div>1981: Executive Order 12333 signed.</div>	5 <div>1981: Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service established.</div>	6 <div>2006: Iraq Study Group issued report.</div>	7 <div>1941: Japanese aircraft attack US military installations at Pearl Harbor.</div>	8 <div>1987: President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev signed the INF Treaty.</div>	9	10
11 <div>1968: First TWA hijacking.</div>	12	13 <div>2003: Saddam Hussein captured.</div>	14 <div>1995: The presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia signed the Dayton Peace Agreement in Paris.</div>	15	16 <div>1998: US launched Operation DESERT FOX in Iraq.</div>	17 <div>2004: President Bush signed the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act.</div>
18 <div>1972: US began Operation LINEBACKER II by resuming bombing strikes primarily against targets in Hanoi and Haiphong, North Vietnam.</div>	19 <div>1988: LTG Harry Soyster became 9th Director, DIA.</div>	20 <div>1989: US forces, supported by DIA, intervened in Panama in Operation JUST CAUSE.</div>	21 <div>1988: Terrorists sponsored by Libya blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.</div>	22 <div>2001: Shoe bomber Richard Reid arrested for attempt to destroy Paris-Miami flight.</div>	23 <div>1970: Sec Def Laird's memo assigned DIA counter intelligence responsibility.</div>	24
25	26 <div>Christmas Day (Observed)</div>	27	28	29	30	31

1961

2011

DIA Directors



Lieutenant General
Joseph F. Carroll, USAF
October 1961 – September 1969



Lieutenant General
Donald V. Bennett, USA
September 1969 – August 1972



Vice Admiral
Vincent P. de Poix, USN
August 1972 – September 1974



Lieutenant General
Daniel O. Graham, USA
September 1974 – December 1975



Lieutenant General
Samuel V. Wilson, USA
May 1976 – August 1977



Lieutenant General
Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., USAF
*January 1976 – May 1976 (acting)
September 1977 – August 1981*



Lieutenant General
James A. Williams, USA
September 1981 – September 1985



Lieutenant General
Leonard H. Perroots, USAF
October 1985 – December 1988



Lieutenant General
Harry E. Soyster, USA
December 1988 – September 1991



Dennis M. Nagy
*September 1991 – November 1991
(Acting)*



Lieutenant General
James R. Clapper, Jr., USAF
November 1991 – August 1995



Lieutenant General
Kenneth A. Minihan, USAF
August 1995 – February 1996



Lieutenant General
Patrick M. Hughes, USA
February 1996 – July 1999



Vice Admiral
Thomas R. Wilson, USN
July 1999 – July 2002



Vice Admiral
Lowell E. Jacoby, USN
*July 2002 – October 2002 (Acting)
October 2002 – November 2005*



Lieutenant General
Michael D. Maples, USA
November 2005 – March 2009



Lieutenant General
Ronald L. Burgess, Jr., USA
March 2009 – Present